5/19/1 DIALOG(R)File 351:Derwent WPI (c) 2002 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

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WPI Acc No: **1991-144786** /199120
XRAM Acc No: C91-062504

Acaricide for house ticks - contg. cinnamic alcohol, aldehyde or acid deriv. as active ingredient

Patent Assignee: DAINIPPON JOCHUGIKU KK (DAAE)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
JP 3081202	A	19910405	JP 89218381	A	19890824	199120	B
JP 2796588	B2	19980910	JP 89218381	A	19890824	199841	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 89218381 A 19890824
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 3081202	A		6		
JP 2796588	B2		6	A01N-037/10	Previous Publ. patent JP 3081202

Abstract (Basic): JP 3081202 A

An acaricide for house ticks contains, as an active ingredient, a cinnamic acid deriv. of formula (I). R1 is H or methyl; R2 is H or 1-8C alkyl; R is aldehyde, hydroxymethyl, 1-4C alkoxycarbonyl or 1-4C alkylcarboxymethyl. (I) is e.g. cinnamic aldehyde, cinnamic acetate, cinnamic alcohol, alpha-amylcinnamic aldehyde, ethyl cinnamate, alpha-hexylcinnamic aldehyde, p-methylmethyl cinnamate, m,alpha-dimethylcinnamic alcohol, alpha-ethylcinnamic butyrate, alpha-methylbutyl cinnamate, p-methylcinnamic aldehyde, alpha-methylcinnamic acetate, and m-methylcinnamic propionate.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Acaricide for killing house ticks. (6pp Dwg.No.0/0)

Title Terms: ACARID; HOUSE; TICK; CONTAIN; CINNAMIC; ALCOHOL; ALDEHYDE; ACID; DERIVATIVE; ACTIVE; INGREDIENT
Derwent Class: C03; D22; E14
International Patent Class (Main): A01N-037/10
International Patent Class (Additional): A01N-031/04; A01N-035/02; A01N-037/02
File Segment: CPI
Manual Codes (CPI/A-N): C10-D01; C10-E04B; C10-F02; C10-G02; C12-B04; D09-B ; E10-D01D; E10-E04M1; E10-G02F
Chemical Fragment Codes (M2):
01 G010 G011 G012 G013 G100 H401 H481 H7 H721 J011 J271 J471 M210 M211 M212 M213 M214 M231 M232 M233 M240 M262 M272 M280 M281 M312 M313 M314 M315 M316 M321 M332 M333 M342 M372 M373 M391 M414 M510 M520 M531 M540 M781 M903 M904 P002 P331 P332 Q261 9120-67101-U
Chemical Fragment Codes (M3):
01 G010 G011 G012 G013 G100 H401 H481 H7 H721 J011 J271 J471 M210 M211 M212 M213 M214 M231 M232 M233 M240 M262 M272 M280 M281 M312 M313 M314 M315 M316 M321 M332 M333 M342 M372 M373 M391 M414 M510 M520 M531 M540 M781 M903 M904 P002 P331 P332 Q261 9120-67101-U
Generic Compound Numbers: 9120-67101-U

WPI Acc No: 75-83685W/197551

Moth-proofing agents - containing trioxanes as carrier for the active ingredient

Patent Assignee: OGAWA & CO LTD (OGAW)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
JP50024436	A	19750315					197551 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): 73JP-0066509 A 19730611

Abstract (Basic): JP 50024436 A

Moth-proofing agents wer prepd. from triisopropyl-s-trioxane (I) or tri-tert-butyl-s-trioxane as a carrier and > 1 linalool, anethole, methol, cinnamic aldehyde, thymol, and eugenol as active ingredients. In an example, a mixt. contg. linalool 15, linalool oxide 10, cinnamon oil 1, MeOAc 5, anethole 3, and perfume 66 parts was mixed with 10% I and made into tablets.

Title Terms: MOTH; PROOF; AGENT; CONTAIN; CARRY; ACTIVE; INGREDIENT
Derwent Class: C02

PI arthropod repellent compns. containing
deriv..
DC C03
PA (THOR-I) THORSELL W
CYC 1
PI SE 8900902 A 19890513 (198946)*
PRAI SE 1987-4416 19871112; SE 1989-902 19890314
IC A01N031-06; A01N035-02
AB SE 8900902 A UPAB: 19930923
The use of **cinnamaldehyde** (3-phenyl-2-propenal) alone or in conjunction with terpene cpds. as an insect repellant is new. The terpene cpds. are partic. dihydrocarveol (2-methyl-5-(1-methylethenyl) cyclohexanol) (A), dihydrocarvone (2-methyl-5-(1-methylethenyl) cyclohexanone) (B), piperitol (3-methyl-6-(1-methylethyl) -2-cyclohexen-1-ol) (C), piperitone (3-methyl-6-(1-methylethyl)-2-cyclohexen-1-one) (D), and isopulegol (5-methyl-2-(1-methylethenyl)cyclohexanol) (E) **Cinnamaldehyde** in formulations repelling **ants**, flies and ticks is partic. claimed.

AN 1967:83484 HCAPLUS
DN 66:83484
TI **Termite** pheromones
AU Becker, Guenther; Petrowitz, Hans J.
CS Bundesanstalt Materialpruefung, Berlin, Ger.
SO Naturwissenschaften (1967), 54(1), 16-17
CODEN: NATWAY
DT Journal
LA German
CC 9 (Nonmammalian Biochemistry)
AB Diethylene glycol mono-Bu and mono-Et ethers are attractants of **termites** without direct contact with the **termites**. The **termites** used were: **Rhinotermitidae**, **Heterotermes**, **Reticulitermes**, **Coptotermes**, and others. 1,3-Propylene glycol is an attractant, but 1,2-propylene glycol is not, an indication of structure specificity. Decompn. of wood by basidiomycetes yielded **cinnamaldehyde** and 2-methyl-2-hepten-6-one, both attractants; p-hydroxybenzaldehyde and p-hydroxybenzoic acid were less attractive.
ST ATTRACTANTS **TERMITES**; PHEROMONES INSECTS; GLYCOL ETHERS **TERMITES**; HYDROXYBENZALDEHYDE **TERMITES**; HEPTENONES **TERMITES**; **TERMITES** ATTRACTANTS
IT Hormones
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(exo-, of **termites**)
IT Insect attractants
(for **termites**)
IT **Termites**
(pheromones of)
IT 99-96-7, biological studies **104-55-2** 110-93-0 111-90-0 112-34-5 123-08-0 504-63-2
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as attractant of **termites**)

L42 ANSWER 15 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1954:23085 HCAPLUS
DN 48:23085
OREF 48:4170g-h
TI The insecticidal action of various perfumes on **termites**
AU Tu, Tsuchih
CS Natl. Taiwan Univ., Taipeh, Taiwan
SO Formosan Sci. (1952), 6, 17-33
DT Journal
LA English
CC 15A (Pesticides and Crop-Control Agents)
AB The time in which 10 workers of **Odontotermes formosanus** survived (in sec.): **cinnamaldehyde**, 18; cinnamic alc., 27; eugenol, 29; yellow camphor oil, 45; geraniol, 49; white oil, B, 60; artificial eucalyptus oil, 65; citronella oil, 75; safrole, 81; brown oil, 84; linalool, 85; citronellal, 100; green oil, 107 (96% EtOH, 105). The EtOH soln. of the above perfumes were also tested.